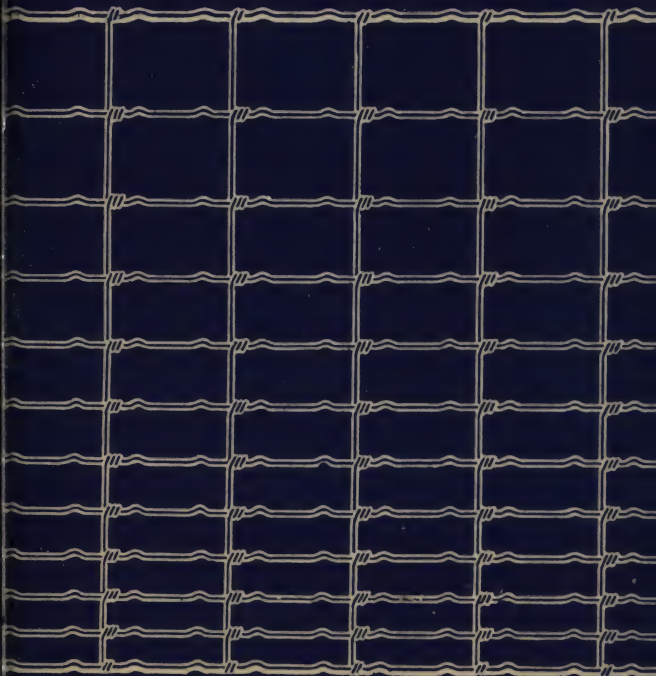


American Fence

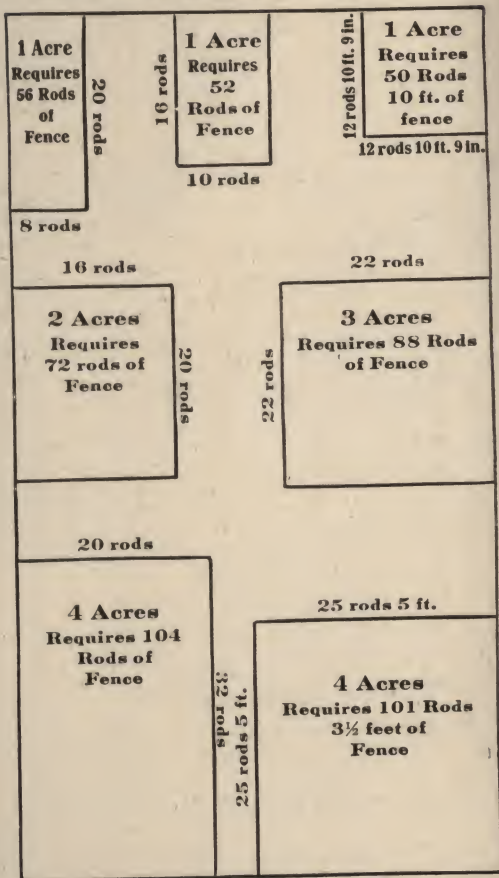


Catalogue 25 A

American Steel & Wire Co.

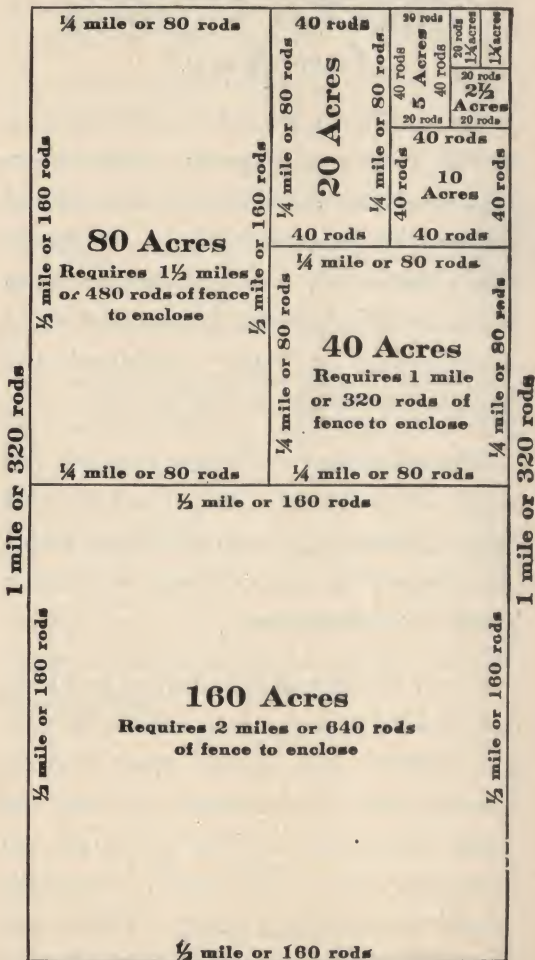
CHICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

Dimensions of 1, 2, 3 and 4-Acre Lots and fence required to enclose them.



Dimensions given are exact, so that in buying fence, sufficient allowance should be made to cover fence taken up in wrapping around end and corner posts.

Number of Rods of Fence Required to
Enclose Fields of Different Sizes



Above Diagram Shows $\frac{1}{2}$ Section, or 320 Acres

Don't Let Anything Get Away

Practically every farm in this country would show a nice profit if the above expressed idea could be and was carried out with all its possibilities. In almost every instance it could be, but in many instances it is not even attempted, or, if attempted, it is under conditions that prohibit anything like big success.

The great farm problems of today are many. Harvesting is one, often hurriedly and expensively accomplished, the latter due largely to lack of help, and much grain is therefore lost.

Good fences and lots of them go a long way toward solving the question of bigger profits. Put up the fences and let the hogs and other animals go after the waste places, pick up the lost grain, eat and grow fat on that which otherwise would never bring a penny. This is not theory, but demonstrated fact, known,

practiced and recommended by the best farmers and stock raisers. Two five-acre hog pastures alternated will furnish much more grass and make many more pounds of pork than one ten-acre pasture. Hogs can do a lot of profitable corn picking, saving the expense of help, and making more and cheaper pork than if you picked the corn and hauled it to them.

So it is all along the line. The fences make it possible for you to get all there is in farming and at the same time are an asset, increasing the worth of the farm much more than the fences cost. Any good improvement adds to the value of the farm much more than the cost of the improvement—and good fences are not an exception.

Manufacture

It has been the effort of ages to produce steel so cheaply that it may become a common product for all uses. In all history down to within a decade, this was not accomplished. It has remained for the organization and methods established within comparatively few years, to so finance and shape the business of steel-making, that the ore in the ground which has lain idle through the ages, may now be mined, transported, made into pig iron, converted into steel, and then fabricated into useful finished products for the great enhancement of the power and comfort of the whole people, at a price rightly proportioned to the function it is to perform and the ability of the people to pay.

The making of American fence is under our superintendence from the beginning at our own mines to the finished fence. The greatest care and experienced judgment begins with the selection

of the different ores from the widest range of operated iron ore mines in the world. At our blast furnaces these different ores are melted into pig iron and from thence through our steel mills is produced the finished steel. The character of the metal is then formed and is unchangeable. Through our rolling mills the steel is then put into the requisite shape for wire drawing, and in our wire mills this final process is given to the material when it is woven into the fence.

Throughout these different stages all the intelligence of ages of steel making is engaged. In no branch of the world's manufactures is employed more natural born talent, technical skill and hard study, research and experiment. Each stage represents a distinct science in charge of masters, whose united energy and skill is directed toward making American fence the best that human ingenuity can produce, and at a price which the average buyer is willing to pay.

Larger Wires—Heavier Fences

No. 9

No. 10

Prominent among the many developments of recent years, in connection with woven wire fences, is the now very general understanding that fences composed of larger wire, while costing a little more than if made of lighter wire, furnish much more value in strength and durability than the actual difference in cost. The lighter wires ordinarily used are all right in their place, and in many instances are adequate and very satisfactory.

However, in fencing for the future, it has been clearly demonstrated that by a slight addition to the original investment, securing thereby, say No. 9 or No. 9 and No. 10 wire throughout the fabric, the money is

well spent. With these large wires long life and efficient service are insured, and the fence question satisfactorily solved for many years.

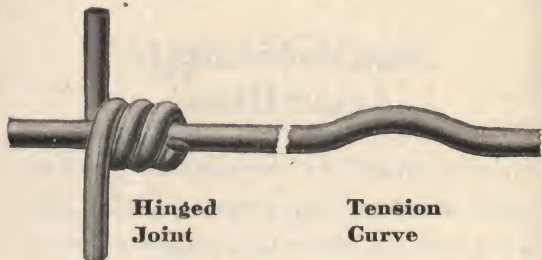
In using these heavy fences no more posts are required and the expense of erecting is no greater than with the lighter fence—just a little added expense to the cost of the woven wire fence, enough to cover additional pounds of steel. Nearly all the leading railroads of this country are now using American fence made of all No. 9 wire or all No. 9 bars and No. 10 stays. This is the result of large experience and thorough investigation, as railroads spend no money except to secure longer and better service. Thousands of farmers and ranchmen now buy fences with nothing smaller than No. 10 wire in them, and many insist on all of the wires being at least No. 9. We candidly recommend these heavier fences as the best and, in the end, much the cheapest for general farm purposes.

Made of Hard, Stiff Steel

The development of the American fence, the years of experiment and hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been put into the work of perfecting machinery and producing the grade of special steel that makes American fence what it is today, is a long story. We have succeeded in producing a composition in steel that is perfectly adapted for fence making. We have been using this special steel long enough to know that it has increased many fold the value of American fence to the user and firmly believe it to be as near perfection as can be attained. Wire drawn from this steel, while hard, is not brittle. It is stiff and springy, but pliable enough to be easily spliced. There is such a distinction as live steel and dead steel. Every wire in American fence as now made is alive all the time, always ready for emergencies and absolutely reliable.

Galvanizing— the Best

In no branch of fence making are we more active and prompt to adopt improvements and add betterments to quality than in the matter of galvanizing. We fully realize the great importance attaching to this part of the work, and we spare neither pains nor expense in an honest effort to have our galvanizing the best both as to quality and method of application. We know beyond possibility of doubt that our galvanizing today is immeasurably better than in years past. We are now able to cover the steel more uniformly, make the galvanized coating more elastic, and on the whole furnish the best article in galvanizing that is possible to produce. We are making improvements in this direction all the time, and have employed in our galvanizing departments men who have spent many years in the work both in Europe and this country, men of exceptional ability and experience, and who command the highest salaries.



The structural features are here shown. The **HINGED JOINT** forms the connection of the upright or stay wires with the main strand or bar, making the most substantial and flexible union mechanically possible. The two wires are positively locked so there is no chance to slip sidewise while at the same time the joint is perfectly free to act like a hinge when pressure from any point is brought to bear upon the fence.

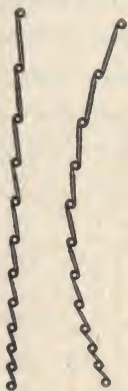


Fig. 1.

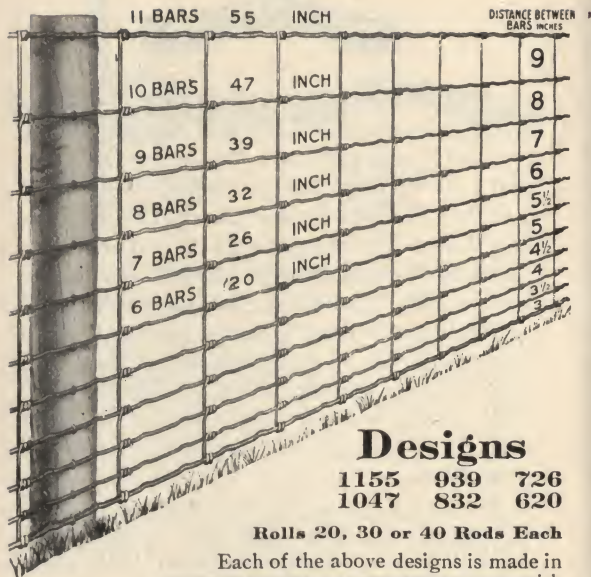
Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the action of the hinged joint under pressure and how the stay may be forced out of alignment without bending the wires. The stays are perfectly straight, and when the pressure is removed the entire stay springs back to its original position as shown in Fig. 1.



The **TENSION CURVE** is not merely a bend but a triple tension curve properly and permanently set in the steel bar. It is next to impossible to pull it out or get it out by any amount of stretching necessary to properly erect the fence. The above illustration shows the triple curve effect secured. In stretching the fence the center or greater curve is often so reduced as to appear nearly pulled out, but close examination shows that the tension curve is not destroyed, but that sufficient remains for all practical purposes.

The great number of these curves occurring throughout the fabric and their comparative insignificance or smallness is what makes them so valuable and beneficial. This also explains why the slight curves remaining after stretching are amply sufficient to keep the fence in perfect position for all time. While the steel used in American fence is hard and naturally very springy, a further provision is necessary to give the fabric the sort of elasticity needed to perform the peculiar service necessary in a good fence. Our tension curve does this nicely so that any contraction due to cold or expansion due to heat or sudden and severe pressure is promptly taken care of, the fence remaining in normal position under all circumstances. These tension curves are true curves, perfect at every point of their arc, no abrupt angles to injure tensile strength and increase liability of breakage.



Designs

1155 939 726
1047 832 620

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

Each of the above designs is made in
FOUR WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with
actual sizes of wire as follows:

A

Top Bar, No. 9



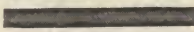
Bottom Bar 9



Intermediate
Bars, 11



Stays, 12



B

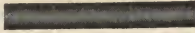
No. 9



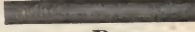
9



10



11



C

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9



Intermediate
Bars, 9



Stays, 10



D

No. 9



9



9



9



No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Designs 1155, 1047, 939, 832, 726, 620

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. More American fence is sold in these designs than of all others combined. This proves their popularity with the fence users. Note Design 726, which has been the great hog fence of the West, is in this series. Also designs 1047 and 1155, great favorites for fencing against hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. We recommend these designs as especially adapted to meet all the varied fence conditions on farm and ranch.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt.perRod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt.perRod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
1155	55	10.9	\$0.95	14.2	\$1.25
1047	47	9.9	.85	12.7	1.12
939	39	8.8	.76	11.2	.98
832	32	7.8	.67	9.8	.87
726	26	6.8	.59	8.5	.75
620	20	5.8	.49	7.2	.65

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

1155	55	13.6	\$1.16	18.	\$1.55
1047	47	12.2	1.04	16.	1.38
939	39	10.8	.92	14.1	1.22
832	32	9.5	.82	12.2	1.07
726	26	8.2	.70	10.5	.92
620	20	7.	.61	8.8	.78

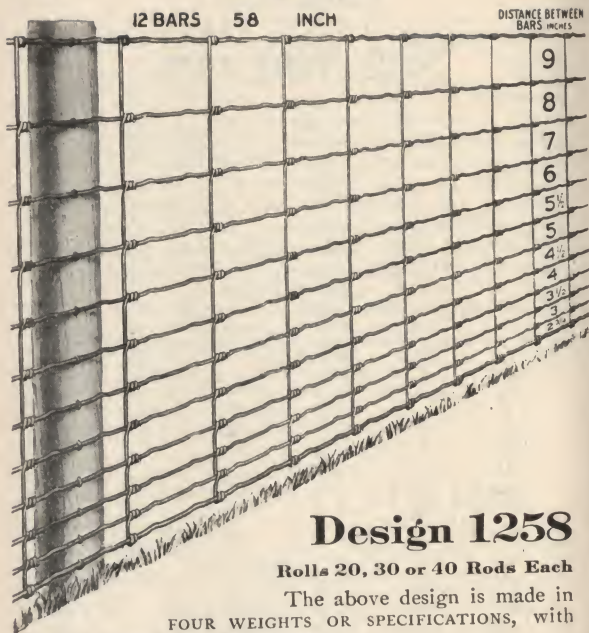
C (Formerly called "910")

1155	55	16.	\$1.35	21.3	\$1.82
1047	47	14.3	1.21	19.	1.62
939	39	12.6	1.07	16.6	1.42
832	32	11.	.93	14.3	1.23
726	26	9.5	.81	12.2	1.06
620	20	8.	.69	10.1	.89

D (Formerly called "909")

1155	55	17.1	\$1.44	23.5	\$1.99
1047	47	15.3	1.29	20.9	1.77
939	39	13.5	1.14	18.2	1.55
832	32	11.7	.99	15.7	1.34
726	26	10.1	.86	13.4	1.15
620	20	8.4	.72	11.1	.97

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.



Design 1258

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above design is made in
FOUR WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with
actual sizes of wire as follows:

A

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar 9



Intermediate
Bars, 11



Stays, 12



B

No. 9



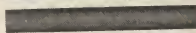
9



10

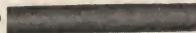


11

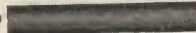


C

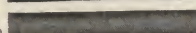
Top Bar, No. 9



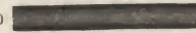
Bottom Bar, 9



Intermediate
Bars, 9



Stays, 10



D

No. 9



9



9



9



No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Design 1258

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. This design gives the maximum in height, is close at the bottom and is an ideal general purpose farm fence. It is hog and pig tight and horse high. Made in weights as indicated in Specifications A, B, C and D.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
1258	58	11.8	\$1.03	15.2	\$1.34

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

1258	58	14.7	\$1.25	19.4	\$1.67
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C (Formerly called "910")

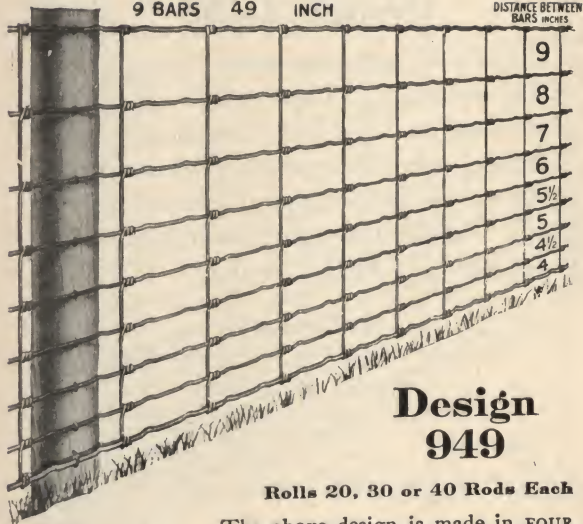
1258	58	17.3	\$1.45	23.	\$1.96
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D (Formerly called "909")

1258	58	18.5	\$1.55	25.4	\$2.15
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F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

9 BARS 49 INCH

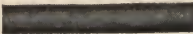

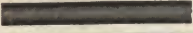
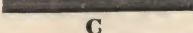
DISTANCE BETWEEN
BARS INCHES

Design 949

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above design is made in **FOUR**
WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual
sizes of wire as follows:

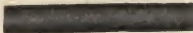
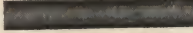

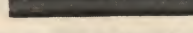
A

Top Bar, No. 9 
Bottom Bar 9 
Intermediate Bars, 11 
Stays, 12 

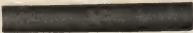



B

No. 9 
9 
10 
11 

C

Top Bar, No. 9 
Bottom Bar, 9 
Intermediate Bars, 9 
Stays, 10 

D

No. 9 
9 
9 
9 

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Design 949

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. This design is especially adapted to the fencing of pastures and fields where it is not essential to fence against pigs. The lowest and smallest space at bottom is 4 inches, which can hardly be considered close enough to turn the small pigs. However, for the larger animals and half-grown hogs it is first class.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height In Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
949	49	9.2	\$0.82	12.0	\$1.06

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

949	49	11.4	\$0.97	15.2	\$1.31
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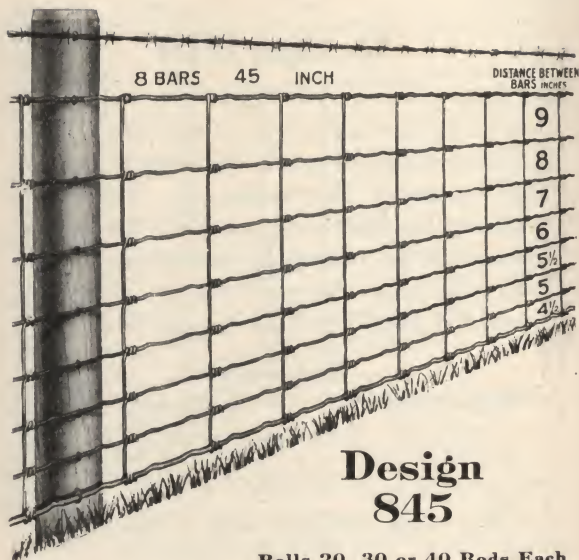
C (Formerly called "910")

949	49	13.3	\$1.13	17.9	\$1.52
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D (Formerly called "909")

949	49	14.3	\$1.21	19.8	\$1.68
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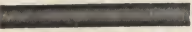
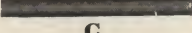
F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.




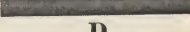
Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above design is made in FOUR WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

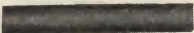
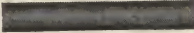
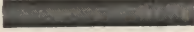
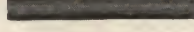
A

Top Bar, No. 9 
Bottom Bar 9 
Intermediate Bars, 11 
Stays, 12 


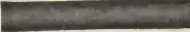
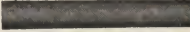

B

No. 9 
9 
10 
11 

C

Top Bar, No. 9 
Bottom Bar, 9 
Intermediate Bars, 9 
Stays, 10 

D

No. 9 
9 
9 
9 

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Design 845

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. This design, with one or more barbed or smooth wires above it, is quite largely used for fencing against heavy stock.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
845	45	8.3	\$0.74	10.9	\$0.96

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

845	45	10.2	\$0.87	13.6	\$1.18
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C (Formerly called "910")

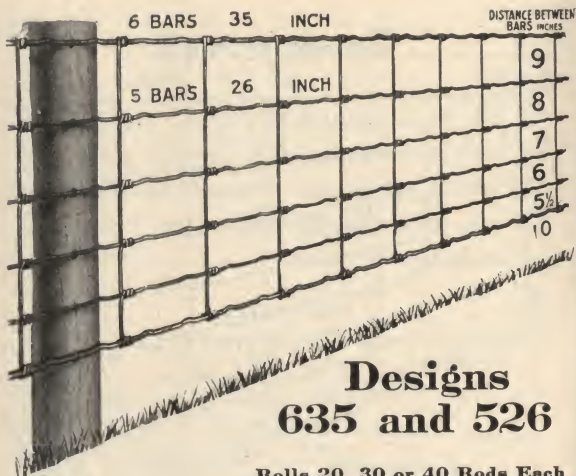
845	45	11.9	\$1.01	16.1	\$1.38
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D (Formerly called "909")

845	45	12.8	\$1.08	17.8	\$1.52
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Above prices do not include the barbed wire.

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.



Designs 635 and 526

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

Each of the above two designs is made in **FOUR WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS**, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

A		B	
Top Bar, No. 9		No. 9	
Bottom Bar 9		9	
Intermediate Bars, 11		10	
Stays, 12		11	
C		D	
Top Bar, No. 9		No. 9	
Bottom Bar, 9		9	
Intermediate Bars, 9		9	
Stays, 10		9	

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Designs 635 and 526

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. By placing say 10 inches above the ground, as shown in cut, these designs are used to turn cattle or horses. It is always best to place one or more barbed or smooth wires above the woven fence, the lowest strand of barbed wire to be not more than 4 inches from the top bar of the woven fence.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height In Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
635	35	6.5	\$0.59	8.5	\$0.77
526	26	5.3	0.48	6.8	0.61

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

635	35	7.8	\$0.67	10.4	\$0.89
526	26	6.3	0.55	8.3	0.74

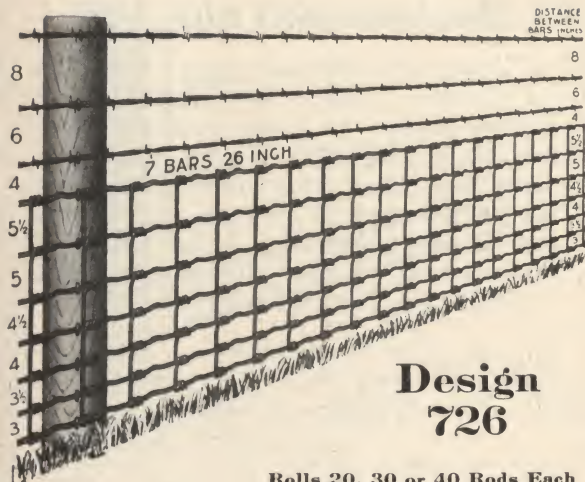
C (Formerly called "910")

635	35	9.0	\$0.77	12.2	\$1.06
526	26	7.3	0.63	9.7	0.86

D (Formerly called "909")

635	35	9.7	\$0.83	13.6	\$1.17
526	26	7.8	0.67	10.7	0.93

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.



Design 726

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above design is made in FOUR WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

A

Top Bar, No. 9
 Bottom Bar 9
 Intermediate Bars, 11
 Stays, 12

B

No. 9
 9
 10
 11

C

Top Bar, No. 9
 Bottom Bar, 9
 Intermediate Bars, 9
 Stays, 10

D

No. 9
 9
 9
 9

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.

Design 726

Shown on opposite page with stays 6 inches apart. Made also with stays 12 inches apart. This design is exactly the same as No. 726, shown on page 12, our object in showing it here being to illustrate it with stays 6 inches apart and show its use in connection with three or more strands of barbed wire to make a complete all-around fence. While this 26-inch fence in connection with barbed wire has been more used in the West for hog fencing than any other design, we note a general tendency to use higher designs of woven fence. Where farmers have plenty of old barbed wire still on hand, they are buying the 32-inch and 39-inch heights, using three or more barbed wires above. Where barbed wire is not so plenty, the 47 inch and 55 inch heights are more used.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height In Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
726	26	6.8	\$0.59	8.5	\$0.75

B (Formerly called "Heavy")

726	26	8.2	\$0.70	10.5	\$0.92
-----	----	-----	--------	------	--------

C (Formerly called "910")

726	26	9.5	\$0.81	12.2	\$1.06
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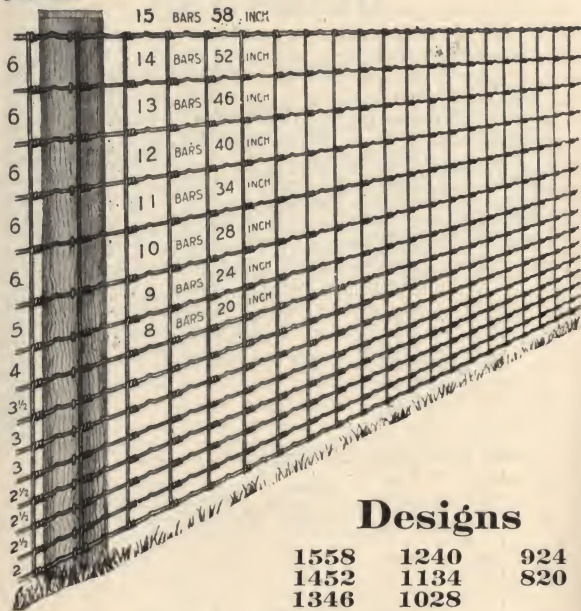
D (Formerly called "909")

726	26	10.1	\$0.86	13.4	\$1.15
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Above prices do not include the barbed wire.

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

DISTANCE BETWEEN
BARS—INCHES



Designs

1558	1240	924
1452	1134	820
1346	1028	

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above designs are made in TWO WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

A

E

Top Bar, No. 9		No. 10	
Bottom Bar 9		10	
Intermediate Bars, 11		12	
Stays, 12		13	

No. 7 Top is not furnished in above designs.

American Close Mesh Hog and Cattle Fence

**Designs 1558, 1452, 1346, 1240,
1134, 1028, 924, 820**

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. These designs are produced to meet the growing demand from the large number of first-class farmers who want to make a "dead sure" thing of it in building an all-purpose fence. The close spacing of the wires at the bottom (2 and 2½ inches) make these designs little-pig proof, while the number and size of wires used afford ample strength for all purposes. Even the fast disappearing "razor-back" hog is surely and safely confined by the use of these fences.

LIST PRICES

Effective April 15, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

Specifications A

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
1558	58	14.0	\$1.18	17.8	\$1.51
1452	52	12.9	1.09	16.2	1.38
1346	46	12.1	1.02	15.2	1.30
1240	40	11.1	.93	13.8	1.18
1134	34	10.1	.85	12.5	1.07
1028	28	9.1	.77	11.2	.96
924	24	8.1	.69	9.9	.86
820	20	7.2	.62	8.7	.76

Specifications E

1558	58	10.8	\$0.94	13.7	\$1.20
1452	52	10.1	.87	12.7	1.11
1346	46	9.3	.81	11.6	1.03
1240	40	8.6	.75	10.6	.94
1134	34	7.8	.68	9.6	.86
1028	28	7.1	.62	8.6	.77
924	24	6.3	.56	7.7	.69
820	20	5.6	.50	6.8	.61

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

New American Poultry and Rabbit Fence

**Designs 2158, 2053, 1948, 1843,
1635 and 1324**

Shown on opposite page. Stays 6 in. apart. Spacing from 1½ in. at the bottom to 5 in. at the top.

The American Poultry and Rabbit fence, as now made, is without doubt the best on the market, adequate for all requirements in fencing against poultry, large and small. Hence, for poultry yards, gardens, orchards and yards, it is a great favorite.

LIST PRICES

Effective January 2, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

F (Specifications)

Design No.	Height in Inches	Approximate Weight per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
2158	58	12.9	\$1.19
2053	53	12.2	1.13
1948	48	11.5	1.07
1843	43	10.8	1.01
1635	35	9.5	.89
1324	24	7.6	.72

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

American Fence

	9 BARS	58 INCH	DISTANCE BETWEEN BARS - INCHES
	8 BARS	49 INCH	9
	7 BARS	41 INCH	8½
	6 BARS	33 INCH	8
	5 BARS	26 INCH	7½
	4 BARS	18 INCH	7
			6½
			6
			5

Designs 958 849 741
633 526 418

Also made in Designs 853, 747, 640, 533
and 426 as shown in Price List

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

The above designs are made in TWO WEIGHTS OR
SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

G

H

Top and Bottom
Bars, No. 7

No. 5

Intermediate
Bars,

8

6

Stays,

9

7

Designs 958, 849, 741, 633, 526, 418

Shown on opposite page. Stays 24 or 12 inches apart. The heaviest and strongest fences ever made, due to the large wire used as indicated on opposite page. There is in every neighborhood more or less demand for a fence stronger and more massive than afforded by ordinary specifications. These designs are not especially close as to spacing of bars, but plenty close enough for cattle and horses. It is usually for horse and cattle yards, paddocks, corals, branding pens or pastures that this especially strong fabric is wanted.

LIST PRICES

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

G (Formerly called "XX")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		24-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
958	58	18.1	\$1.56	14.4	\$1.23
849	49	15.9	1.35	12.8	1.08
741	41	13.7	1.16	11.1	.93
633	33	11.6	.98	9.5	.80
526	26	9.5	.81	7.8	.66
418	18	7.4	.64	6.2	.53
853	53	16.1	1.37	12.9	1.09
747	47	14.2	1.20	11.3	.95
640	40	12.2	1.03	9.8	.83
533	33	10.2	.87	8.2	.69
426	26	8.0	.69	6.5	.55

H (Formerly called "X")

958	58	25.4	\$2.16	20.3	\$1.71
849	49	22.3	1.87	17.9	1.49
741	41	19.3	1.61	15.6	1.29
633	33	16.3	1.37	13.2	1.10
526	26	13.3	1.12	11.0	.92
418	18	10.4	.88	8.7	.73
853	53	22.7	1.90	18.1	1.51
747	47	19.9	1.66	15.9	1.32
640	40	17.1	1.43	13.7	1.14
533	33	14.2	1.19	11.4	.95
426	26	11.3	.95	9.1	.76

F. O. B. Pittsburg. Discount to trade. Shipped from Pittsburg only.

U. S. Automatic Stretcher

For
Stretching
Woven
Wire Fence

Safest, most
rapid, powerful
and durable
Stretcher ever
placed
on the market

What It is and How to Use It

With the post chain fasten the stretcher to and at proper distance from the end post so that the wood brace will not interfere with the free operation of the dogs on the stretching chain. Operate the lever on the back or side of the fence line opposite to that on which the fence is to be stapled.

Connect the stretching chain with the wood clamp by the large hook, placing the hook so that as nearly as possible there will be the same number of bars above as below the hook. This equalizes the strain. After leaving the dogs the stretching chain should pass back of and between the circular guides at base of the dogs. These guides help hold the chain straight and are especially helpful in releasing.



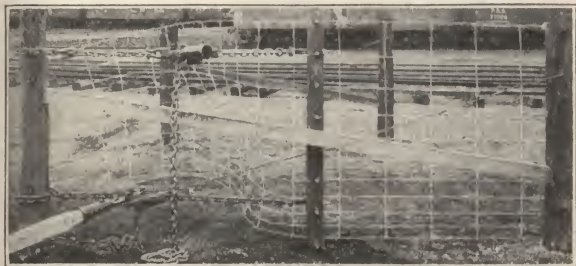
A swivel is provided in the chain whereby the chain can be straightened either before the strain is put on or after a few links have been taken up. Be sure to get the stretching chain straight before any heavy pulling is done, as even a quarter twist in the chain will seriously interfere with the operation. The dogs



U. S. Stretcher in Use Making Center Pull

should slip into place on the links without any pounding or other assistance. If the stretching chain is straight it should not be necessary to touch any part of the stretcher except the lever either in stretching or releasing.

For a lever use a good sound stick of wood, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe from 5 to 8 feet in length. The longer the lever, the greater strain you can put on the fence. To



Two U. S. Stretchers in Use Making Pull from Top and Bottom

stretch the fence, simply move the lever forward and backward sufficiently to allow the dogs to engage the links of the chain.

To release the chain the movement is the same as in stretching except you go a little farther. In other words, to release you force the lever sharply toward the fence until the little pin in the spring case slips into its slot, then move the lever in the opposite direction and the foremost dog will back away from the chain and engage a lower link. After the lower link is engaged, again press the lever toward the fence and the other dog will be released. Continue until all strain is off.

Keep the working parts of the stretcher well oiled, including the points of the dogs that engage the links of the chain.

The clamp bars are steel lined and if the nuts are well turned down on the bolts, there will be no slipping of wires. The clamp bolts have square shoulders to prevent turning in the wood.

The U. S. is a one man stretcher. That is, one man can operate it and by using a long lever can get all the power necessary.

The U. S. Stretcher can be used singly pulling from center of clamp, or can be used in pairs pulling from top and bottom as illustrated on page 31.

All stretching chains are 8 feet in length.

We do not furnish levers. Shipping weight 95 lbs.

LIST PRICE

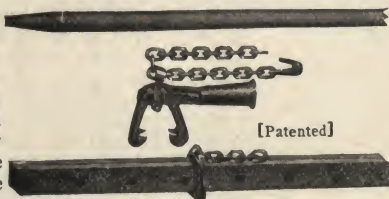
Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

U. S. Stretcher, each\$8.00

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade

The Lott Stretcher

This illustration shows the Lott Stretcher, which is operated by a long lever much the same as the U.S. Stretcher



is operated. However, while the Lott Stretcher has served a good purpose, it is not automatic either in

stretching or releasing and cannot be compared with the U. S. in saving time, ease of operation or safety.

All stretching chains are 8 feet in length

The Lott Stretcher can be used in pairs same as the U. S. Stretcher, if parties prefer to pull alternately from top and bottom of fence.

We do not furnish levers. Shipping weight, 85 lbs.

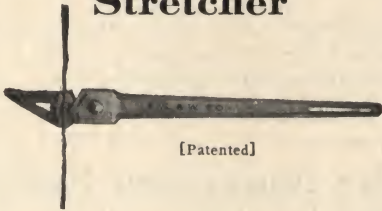
LIST PRICE

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

Lott Stretchers, each \$7.00

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher



[Patented]

This tool is meeting with great favor and is without doubt the only tool of the kind obtainable that fully and satisfactorily meets the requirements of a finishing stretcher. This tool in connection with the U. S. Stretcher constitutes a complete fence stretching outfit both for the farmer and professional fence builder.

It does not injure the wire but has a grip that never slips. It is all metal, hence very strong and durable. It works in any position. It is just the thing for tightening up barbed and smooth wire fences as well as woven wire fences. By its use woven wire fence can be erected without losing a particle of the tension in removing the heavy stretcher. For illustration of some of its uses, see pages 40, 41, 42

Shipping weight, about 6 lbs.

LIST PRICES

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher, per doz. . . . \$12.00

A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher, each 1.00

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

American Fence Tool



A very convenient tool made of fine steel, especially adapted to fence building purposes. It is a staple puller, hammer, cutter, plier, etc.

Shipping weight, per dozen, 32 lbs.
per half dozen, 17 lbs.

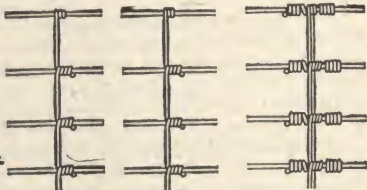
LIST PRICES

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

American Fence Tool, per doz.	\$12.00
American Fence Tool, per half doz.	6.00

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

The American Splicer



Before Splicing

After Splicing

Necessary and convenient for splicing wire in woven wire fence or elsewhere. Inexpensive and does the work well.

Shipping weight per dozen, 3 lbs.

LIST PRICES

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

American Splicer, per doz.	\$0.75
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F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

Fence Building

The Whole Story

In fence building the first matter to be considered is the posts. The first two posts at either end of a fence line should be long enough to admit setting four to four and one-half feet in the ground and of such diameter as to withstand the strain of stretching and holding the fence taut after erected. The best practice places about 8 inches as the minimum diameter for end and second posts, while the maximum is often as great as 12 or 16 inches. As a general rule, the bigger the better and cheapest in the end. If possible leave the face of earth perpendicular on the side of the hole against which the post will lean and set the post close up to the solid earth. The end and second posts should be anchored as shown in Fig. A or Fig. B. The end and second posts with necessary braces and anchors constitute the foundation of the fence and it is folly to expect the best service from any fence unless the end posts are permanently fixed in position.

There are various methods followed in setting end posts, all of which have their friends and doubtless all are good if carefully and properly carried out. We illustrate below and on the following page two of the most popular forms of end post setting.

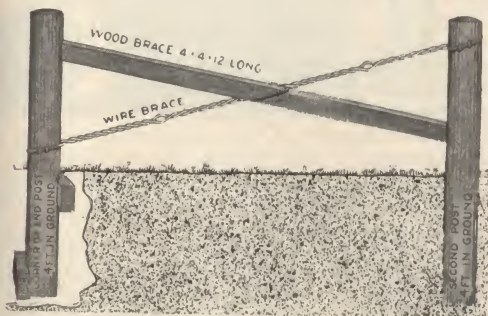


Fig. A



End post with anchors attached ready to set
in accordance with plan shown
on preceding page

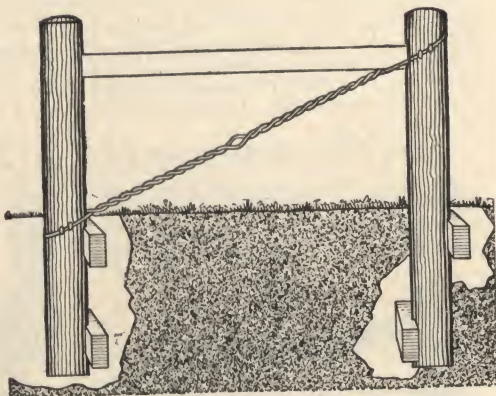


Fig. B

Anchors may be made of any solid chunk of wood that will give good bearing surface, but should not be less than equivalent to 2 in. x 6 in. x 24 in. long. If posts are round or irregular in shape dress off just enough to get good bearing surface for anchors. Spike or bolt anchors securely to post. Tamp every particle of earth in filling the holes so that the posts will be as solid as a tree.

Wood Brace

Referring to plan shown on page 35, next put in the wood brace. This should be not less than 12 feet long and say 4 in. x 4 in. in diameter. Other dimensions can of course be used, but be sure to have this brace stiff enough to stand the pressure without buckling or curving. Hold the brace against the posts about where it is to go and mark the angle at which the ends must be sawed. Do not mortise into the end nor second post. With hatchet or ax dress off just enough to get a slight shoulder above the end of the brace on the end post and below the end of the brace on the second post. Spike both ends of brace securely. This arrangement affords the least chance possible for holding moisture, while a mortise weakens the post and is sure to induce decay by holding moisture.

Wire Brace

No. 8 wire makes a good brace. Place the brace by stapling one end securely to the second post near the ground. Then carry the wire to the top of and around the end post and back to the bottom of second post. With the A. S. & W. Stretcher draw the wire brace as tight as possible and staple to bottom of second post. This method saves splicing. Then with hammer-claw or other implement inserted between the wires and midway between the posts and intersection with wood brace, twist the wire brace until you have a hard cable, and all under good tension. For extra strength and permanency it is a good plan to pass the No. 8 wire twice around the posts or double it.

Line Posts

In wire fence the work of the line posts is minimized, the wind pressure reduced to almost zero, hence the function of the line post is practically confined to

holding the fence in line and sustaining at least part of the weight and thus relieving to some extent the strain on the end posts. Therefore the distance between posts can be increased and the diameter of line posts be reduced as compared with that necessary in other than woven wire fences. At the same time, a good strong line post is a good thing and while many place posts from 20 to 40 feet apart, for best results we consider line posts about one rod ($16\frac{1}{2}$ feet) apart about right.

Assuming the line posts have been set in line, perpendicular and tamped, we are ready to stretch the fence.

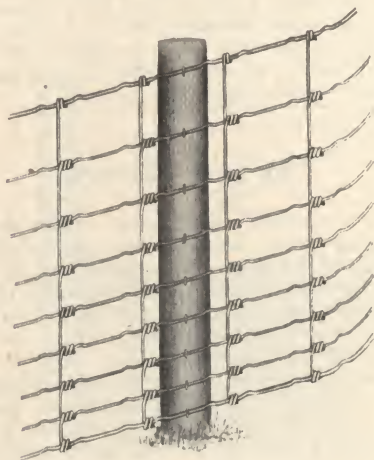


Fig 1

Unroll the fence on the ground, the bottom or small meshes next the posts. Fasten one end of the fence to the end post by a few staples, leaving enough of the fence bars to go clear around the end post and fasten as shown in Fig. 1. Go to the other end of the line and stretch the fence as much as you can by hand while it lies on the ground. Attach stretcher to end

post by post chain so that in stretching the braces will not interfere with the working of the stretcher. Connect the end of stretching chain with one of the dogs and by laying the chain on the ground you can measure where the wooden clamp should be put on the fence. Attach the wooden clamp between stays, turning down the nuts on the bolts so tightly that slipping of wires will be impossible. Put the large hook on the wooden clamp, the open side of the hook towards the posts or fence line and so that there are an equal number of line wires above and below the hook. Work the stretcher from the side of posts opposite to that on which the fence is to be fastened. Take up a few links in the stretcher, and if the fence seems to be pulling up even, go to the other end and see that every bar is brought clear around the end post and securely stapled to place as shown in Fig. 2.

If after this slight pull the wires do not appear to be fastened evenly at the starting post, staples can be drawn and the wires adjusted. It is safe to start the fence with the stays parallel to the end post, assuming of course the end post stands perpendicular or so that it will assume a perpendicular position after the strain is on. The stretcher may now be operated and as the fence tightens by a little help it will soon stand up close to the posts, or a staple may be slightly driven over the second bar from the top in such a manner that the stays will not come in contact with the staples as the fence is stretched.

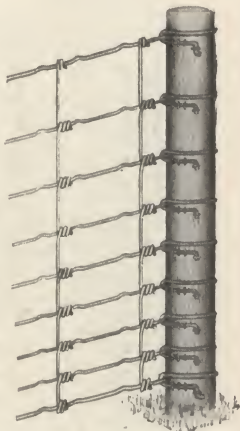


Fig. 2

If the ground is rolling the fence may incline to crush at top of hills, and this should be avoided by raising the fence to position and driving staples over

second bar from top. If the fence raises from the ground in low places, step on the bottom bar, forcing the fence to place and staple over bottom bar.

Work the stretcher until the wire fabric is under strong tension and the tension curves much reduced. Don't be afraid to pull the fence, it must be pulled to make a good job. Next with the A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher stretch each bar as tight as you can from the wood clamp to the end post and fasten as shown in Fig. 2.

The first operation with the A. S. & W. Stretcher is to draw the wire tight, as shown below, Fig. 3.



Fig. 3

After the wire is pulled tight, hold the tension with body and staple wire to post, as shown, Fig. 4.



Fig. 4

Then pass the loose end of wire through the fence and bring it back around the bar, draw tight and staple, as shown in Fig. 5.

Staple to every line post, but do not drive staples down, as if you do you are liable to injure the wires. The only staples to be driven down hard are those in the end posts. Take off the heavy stretcher and the job is complete.



Fig. 5

Brace Wire for End and Corner Posts



We furnish the very best quality of No. 8 galvanized bracing wire put up in coils, each coil containing amply sufficient wire for two braces. This arrangement is a great convenience, insuring the fence builder the proper wire for bracing

and at a very reasonable cost. Ask your dealer for our small coils of bracing wire.

Furnished to dealers in 100 lb. lots only.

Steel Gates

Our entire line of steel gates has recently been remodeled resulting in marked improvements both as to structure and operation. Frames are made of the best graded T steel, the wire filling is securely attached on all sides and all splices and ends are covered by the flange of the frame leaving the contact surface smooth.

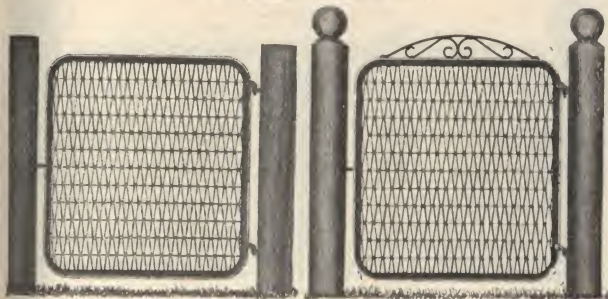
All gates are now filled with an improved galvanized fabric especially designed for the purpose. This fabric has solid lateral wires, No. 10 gauge. The diagonal, or cross wires, are in the form of a bridge truss. It braces the Gate Frame in all directions and gives it vast strength and rigidity. The mesh has a 2 inch triangular opening, small enough to stop the smallest objects. While this new covering is extra heavy and contains more material, our prices remain unchanged.

For Walk Gate set posts 4 inches further apart than the width of gate. For Single and Double Drive Gates set posts 6 inches further apart than width of gate. For instance, if you buy a 3 foot Walk Gate, posts should be set 3 feet 4 inches apart; if a 12 foot Single or Double Drive Gate, posts should be 12 feet 6 inches apart.

In 3 and 4 foot widths we use 1 inch T steel for frames.

In 5 foot width Walk Gate and all Drive Gates frame is 1½ in. T steel.

Walk Gates



Plain

Ornamental Top

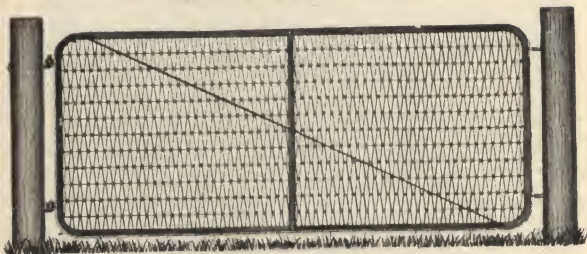
List Prices, Walk Gates

Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice

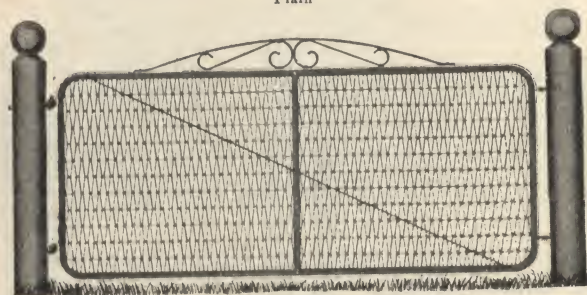
Size	Approximate Weight	List Prices Plain	List Prices with Ornamental Top
3 ft. x 34 in.	21	\$2.55	\$3.55
3 ft. x 42 in.	23	2.65	3.65
3 ft. x 50 in.	26	2.75	3.75
3 ft. x 58 in.	28	2.90	3.90
4 ft. x 34 in.	25	2.85	3.85
4 ft. x 42 in.	27	3.00	4.00
4 ft. x 50 in.	30	3.10	4.10
4 ft. x 58 in.	33	3.25	4.25
5 ft. x 34 in.	51	4.60	5.60
5 ft. x 42 in.	55	4.80	5.80
5 ft. x 50 in.	60	5.05	6.05
5 ft. x 58 in.	64	5.35	6.35

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to Trade.

Single Drive Gates



Plain



Ornamental Top

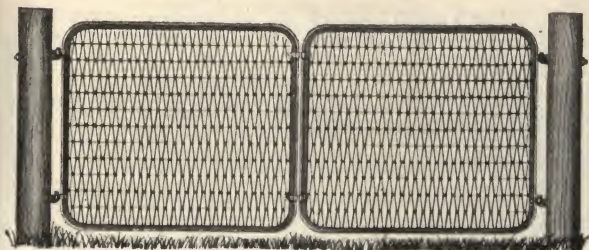
List Prices, Single Drive Gates

Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice.

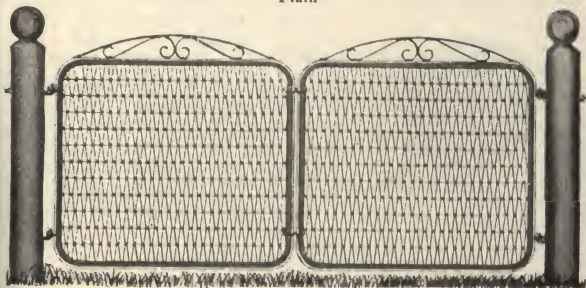
Size	Approximate Weight	List Prices Plain	List Prices with Ornamental Top
10 ft. x 34 in.	84	\$6.30	\$7.80
10 ft. x 42 in.	90	6.65	8.15
10 ft. x 50 in.	99	7.05	8.55
10 ft. x 58 in.	105	7.40	8.90
12 ft. x 34 in.	100	6.90	8.40
12 ft. x 42 in.	107	7.20	8.70
12 ft. x 50 in.	114	7.50	9.00
12 ft. x 58 in.	120	7.85	9.35
14 ft. x 34 in.	116	7.10	8.60
14 ft. x 42 in.	122	7.45	8.95
14 ft. x 50 in.	128	7.95	9.45
14 ft. x 58 in.	135	8.30	9.80

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

Double Drive Gates



Plain



Ornamental Top

LIST PRICES, DOUBLE DRIVE GATES

Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight	List Prices Plain	List Prices with Ornamental Top
10 ft. x 34 in.	103	\$ 8.50	\$10.50
10 ft. x 42 in.	112	9.00	11.00
10 ft. x 50 in.	123	9.55	11.55
10 ft. x 58 in.	131	10.20	12.20
12 ft. x 34 in.	115	9.10	11.10
12 ft. x 42 in.	121	9.55	11.55
12 ft. x 50 in.	136	10.10	12.10
12 ft. x 58 in.	145	10.65	12.65

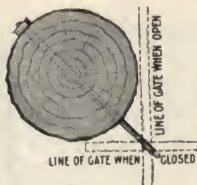
F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

Yankee Gates

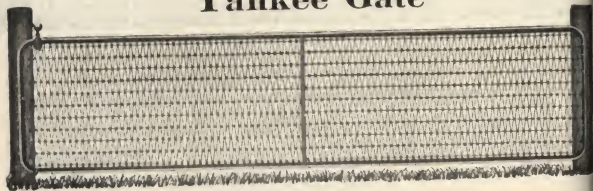
The Yankee form of gate is especially adapted to farm and railroad uses. It has long been popular, largely due to the fact that no matter if the posts move slightly in any direction, it does not affect the operation of the gate. A Yankee Gate once properly hung needs no further attention.

Hanging Yankee Gates

An auger and a monkey wrench are the only tools needed to hang the Yankee Gate. All of our Yankee Gates are made 10 inches wider than the indicated opening. For instance, a 14 ft. Yankee Gate is 14 feet 10 inches wide and is intended to lap 5 inches on each post. For a 14 ft. Yankee Gate set the posts 14 ft. apart and the gate will fit all right. For 12 foot Yankee Gate set posts 12 feet apart. All holes in the hinge posts for Yankee Gates should be bored at an angle of 45 degrees from the line of the gate when closed or wide open as indicated in Fig. 6.



Yankee Gate



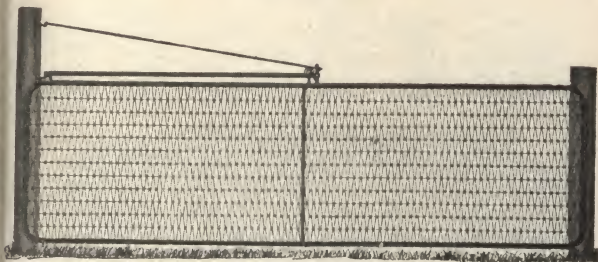
LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITHOUT CRANES

Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice.

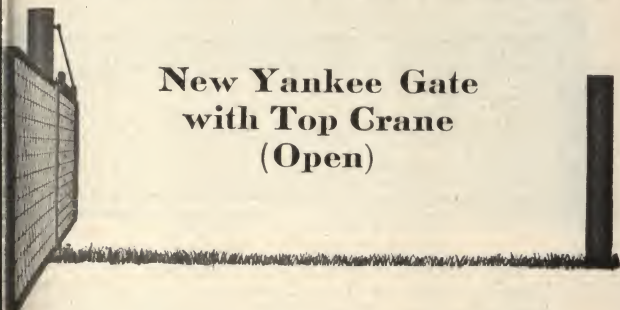
Size ft. in.	Approx. Weight	List Prices	Size ft. in.	Approx. Weight	List Prices
12 x 50....	120....	\$7.95	14 x 58....	144....	\$8.65
12 x 58....	129....	8.25	16 x 50....	145....	8.90
14 x 50....	133....	8.45	16 x 58....	160....	9.25

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade

New Yankee Gate with Top Crane (Closed)



New Yankee Gate with Top Crane (Open)



The new Top Crane is applied to the Yankee Gate as above shown and for the purpose of supporting and carrying the weight of the gate in all positions. With the crane there is no lifting to be done and the opening may be just enough to let through a man or a horse or full width as shown in the above cut. As the gate is supported midway between the posts as well as at the posts, sagging is impossible. The gate slides half way open and swings the other half. To hang the crane properly the hinge post must be at least 18 or 20 inches higher than the gate proper. In fact the holes for crane rod hook and hinge hook should be 18 inches center to center. The latch end of the gate can be raised or lowered 6 to 8 inches by turning nut on end of crane rod,

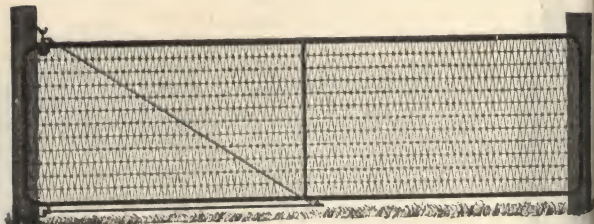
LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITH TOP CRANE

Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice.

Size		Approx.	List	Size		Approx.	List
ft.	in.	Weight	Prices	ft.	in.	Weight	Prices
12	x 50	....140	....\$9.15	14	x 58	....167	....\$10.00
12	x 58	....151	.... 9.50	16	x 50	....171	.... 10.35
14	x 50	....156	.... 9.80	16	x 58	....185	.... 10.70

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

New Yankee Gate with Bottom Crane



The new Bottom Crane in operation is almost identical with the Top Crane, the main difference being the gate is supported at the bottom. This makes it necessary that the bottom of the gate be 4 or 5 inches above the surface of the ground. The latch end of the gate can be raised or lowered 6 to 8 inches by adjusting the supporting rods of the crane.

LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITH BOTTOM CRANE

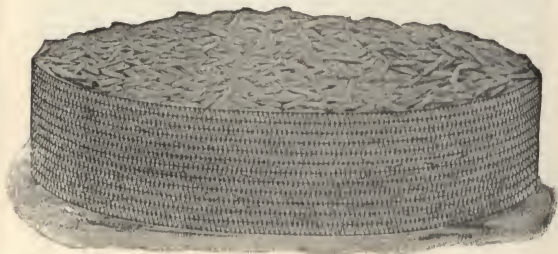
Effective November 23, 1908. Subject to change without notice.

Size		Approx.	List	Size		Approx.	List
ft.	in.	Weight	Prices	ft.	in.	Weight	Prices
12	x 50	....132	....\$8.80	14	x 58	....157	....\$9.60
12	x 58	....140	.... 9.15	16	x 50	....160	.... 9.90
14	x 50	....146	.... 9.35	16	x 58	....173	....10.25

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

American Steel Corn Cribs

Made of galvanized Steel Wire, 2-inch mesh. Durable, thoroughly ventilated, vermin and fire proof, stronger and cheaper than wood. Made in two sizes.



American Crib Size No. 50

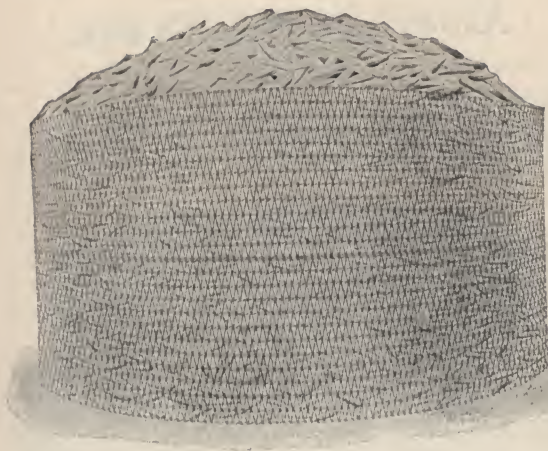
Capacity 400 bushels
Diameter . . 15 feet 6 inches
Height . . . 4 feet 2 inches

By using two No. 50 Cribs, one above the other, capacity of 800 bushels is secured. This would also make a total height of 8 feet 4 inches.

READY FOR SHIPMENT



Size No. 50—Is put up in one piece or section.



American Crib Size No. 75

Capacity 400 bushels
Diameter . . 11 feet 8 inches
Height 8 feet 4 inches

READY FOR SHIPMENT



Size No. 75—Is put up in two pieces or sections of equal length but packed together in a single roll.

Generally ear corn is meant in speaking of corn crib capacity. A bushel of corn always means sufficient of the shelled kernels to make either a bushel in weight or a bushel in measurement. Corn is, however, often handled and sold in the ear. Therefore, allowance is made in the weight taken for a bushel to cover cobs.

In most states 56 lbs. constitutes a bushel of shelled corn, but if bought or sold in the ear, 14 lbs. is added, making 70 lbs. of ear corn to the bushel. A bushel of ear corn clearly requires more crib space than a bushel of shelled corn. Hence we give the capacity of our cribs in bushels of ear corn. If the corn is of good quality the crib should yield about the same number of bushels of shelled corn as its capacity in ear corn.

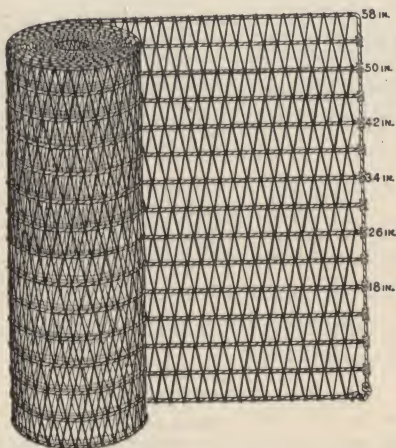
LIST PRICES

Effective March 1, 1907. Subject to change without notice.

Size No.	Sections	Diameter ft. in.	Height from Bottom to Top of Completed Crib		Capacity bushels	Approx. Weight lbs.	Price per Crib
			ft.	in.			
50	1	15 6	4	2	400	77	\$ 9.00
75	2	11 8	8	4	400	117	13.40

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

American Steel Corn Cribbing in Rolls



Notice the selvage across the end of the roll
to facilitate uniting the two ends.

We also furnish American Steel Corn Cribbing in rolls of 10, 20 and 30 rods each. It is all 2-inch mesh and in heights as indicated below. By buying the cribbing in rolls it is readily adapted to covering any and all styles of corn cribs and is much better and cheaper than wood for this purpose.

LIST PRICES IN ROLLS

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

Specifications

Cables—2 Strands, No. 12½ Galvanized Wire.

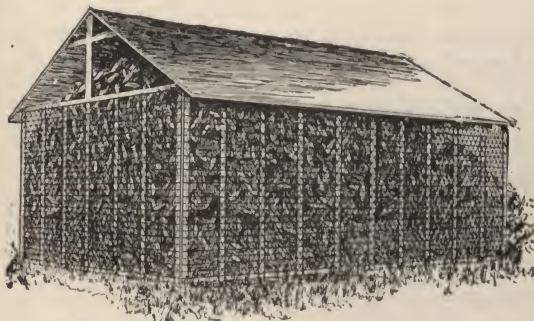
Cross Wires—No. 14 Galvanized Wire.

Height inches	Mesh inch triangle	Approximate Weight per Rod lbs.	Price per Rod
58	2 x 4	29.5	\$5.84
50	2 x 4	25.4	5.12
42	2 x 4	21.4	4.38
34	2 x 4	17.3	3.62
26	2 x 4	13.2	2.50
18	2 x 4	9.2	1.80

F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

Regular rolls, 30, 20 and 10 rods each.

30-rod rolls, cut without waste for 5 cribs, capacity 400 to 500 bushels each. 6 rods of 50 or 58-inch material per crib.



Frame Crib Covered with American Steel Corn Cribbing.

How to Order

In ordering be sure to state design number, distance between stays, specifications and size of rolls. In design numbers the last two figures indicate the height in inches, the preceding figures indicating the number of bars in the fence. For example, Design No. 1258 indicates 12 bars, 58 inches high. Specifications refer especially to size of wire used, as shown under each illustration of fence.

Large Wires

In all lines the tendency with the conservative, thrifty, long-headed or far-seeing man of business is to build for the future, to get perfect service and to build in such manner as to insure such service for years to come. This line of reasoning is especially applicable to wire fence. Large wires mean extra strength and surely longer life, and as the cost per rod of fence does not increase in the same ratio as the size of wire is increased, the economy of purchasing fence made of, say No. 9 wire is very apparent.

Note in connection with American fence, specifications C (formerly called "910") where all horizontals or bars are No. 9 wire, and stays No. 10. Also specifications D (formerly called "909") wherein both stays and bars are No. 9 wire. These fences settle the question of strength and durability and without doubt are the cheapest fences for the user, all things considered.

Heights and Weights

Heights and weights given are sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, although slight variations may occur owing to the nature of the fabric temper of wire, etc.



Packed in Kegs with Red Heads

Made in all sizes and patterns from the best steel or iron.

The experience of nearly half a century of progressive manufacture is embodied in the Juniata shoe. The product is a shoe thoroughly adapted to all requirements in shape, finish and quality of metal.

Juniata toe calks are made in blunt, medium and sharp patterns in all sizes and dimensions.



American Wire Nails

Common and Miscellaneous,
Box, Casing, Flooring, Fence,
Tobacco, Boat, Roofing,
Slating, Shingle, Finishing,
Clinch, Hinge, Car,
Barrel, Fine, Lining,
Clout, Broom, Basket,
Berry-box, Wagon, Dowel,
Tie-marking Nails,
Staples,
Escutcheon Pins,
Large Head Barbed Roofing Nails,
American Felt Roofing Nails,
R. R. and Boat Spikes.

American Steel & Wire Company



**Makers of the following old-established
brands of American Barbed Wire:**

American Glidden

Ellwood Glidden

Baker Perfect

Waukegan 2 and 4-point

Lyman 4-point

American Special 2-point

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CONRAD MONT.

600